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EDITORIAL POLICY

Jete – Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies

Astana
2025

1. About the Journal

JETE – Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies is a peer-reviewed, open-access academic journal. It is the successor to the «Bulletin of L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Series: Historical Sciences. Philosophy. Religious Studies», which has been published since 1995.

- Abbreviated Title: JETE
- Registration Certificate: No. KZ00VPY00113325, issued in Astana on February 25, 2025

- Languages of Publication: Kazakh, Russian, English
- Publication Frequency: Quarterly (4 issues per year)
- Publisher: Non-profit Joint Stock Company «L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University», Astana, Kazakhstan

Mission

JETE is dedicated to publishing materials that address the most pressing issues and inquiries of the scholarly community in the fields of philosophy, religious studies, and cultural studies. The journal embraces a wide range of intellectual traditions, theoretical frameworks, and applied approaches aimed at presenting and disseminating the latest research findings in the social and humanities sciences. The journal's title, "JETE," reflects the profound, ontological meaning of the Kazakh word "ЖЕТЕ," symbolizing the essence, foundation, and conscious understanding of the interconnection between humans and the world.

2. Goals

To publish original articles and reviews in philosophy, religious studies, and cultural studies; to support and foster current discussions on fundamental issues in the social and humanities sciences among both domestic and international scholars.

Objectives

To serve as a platform for the development of social and humanities sciences in Kazakhstan, to compile scientific collections of publications and provide open access to journal articles.

An important aspect of the journal's policy is its interdisciplinary openness to understanding the complex processes of modernity. The journal covers a broad range of research topics, focusing on the heuristics of new scientific approaches and the interpretation of philosophical, religious, and cultural knowledge.

3. Thematic Areas.

JETE publishes results of theoretical and applied research in the fields of social and humanities sciences, including philosophy, religious studies, and cultural studies. The journal accepts original manuscripts of two types: research articles and scientific reviews. Additionally, the "Scientific Notebook" section welcomes scientific notes, including reviews of scientific events, translations of original texts into Kazakh, and expert interviews.

4. Open Access Policy.

JETE adheres to an Open Access policy. Authors or rights holders grant permission for any user to read, copy, transmit, or distribute the material, and to create and publish new scientific works based on the provided information, with proper attribution to the original source. All journal articles are freely accessible on the JETE website.

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5. Archiving Policy

As part of its Open Access policy and commitment to free self-archiving, the JETE – Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies permits authors to upload their accepted manuscripts to personal websites or institutional repositories (e.g., ResearchGate or their affiliated institutions' repositories). Authors must include a bibliographic citation linking to the final published version on the JETE website.

Issues published before December 2024 are archived on the website of the «Bulletin of the L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University. Series: Historical Sciences. Philosophy. Religious Studies».

Electronic versions of the journal are submitted to the JSC «NCSTE», «EBSCO» for inclusion in their electronic library. Since 2019, the journal has also archived its content on Elibrary.ru

6. Policy on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools

The journal does not recognize AI-generated content as authorship, as AI lacks legal rights and responsibilities. Fully AI-generated texts or fragments are not considered scholarly publications.

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Reviewers are requested not to upload manuscripts into generative AI tools. Editors select reviewers based on their expertise in the subject matter or methodologies pertinent to the manuscript. Reviewers are accountable for the accuracy and opinions expressed in their reports, and the peer review process relies on mutual trust among authors, reviewers, and editors. Given the limitations of generative AI tools, including potential inaccuracies and biases, and the confidential nature of manuscripts, reviewers should refrain from using such tools.

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In alignment with the recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and the Association of Scientific Editors and Publishers, retraction is a mechanism for correcting the scholarly record and alerting readers to publications containing significant errors or unreliable data.

The editorial board is responsible for retracting articles exhibiting unethical behavior, plagiarism, self-plagiarism, excessive self-citation, or conflicts of interest. If a manuscript violates publication or research ethics, the scientific editor, upon the editorial board's decision, must retract the publication. Authors or other stakeholders may request retraction by submitting an official request to the editorial office. Retractions are conducted based on COPE guidelines.

Grounds for Retraction:

- 1) Clear evidence of unreliable data due to misconduct (e.g., data fabrication) or honest error.
- 2) Prior publication of the manuscript in another journal before its appearance in JETE.
- 3) Plagiarism, including unauthorized use of images, graphs, tables, etc.
- 4) Significant errors in the article that could adversely affect other researchers and their work.

- 5) Claims of copyright infringement concerning the article or its parts by third parties.
- 6) Content that contradicts the principles, standards, and norms of publication and/or research ethics.

The Editorial Board conducts an independent investigation in accordance with the principles of confidentiality and fairness. This includes analyzing the evidence presented and communicating with the authors of the article and other stakeholders, if necessary. The decision to retract an article is made based on the results of the investigation. To do this, an act of retraction of the article from publication is drawn up, which is confirmed and signed by the scientific editor. A copy of the act is sent to the author for correspondence of the article.

After that, the article is marked as retrogressed on the journal's website, indicating the reasons. The editorial board publishes information about the withdrawal (retraction) of the article on the main page of the journal's website and places the information, after the procedure of withdrawal (retraction) of the article, in a subsequent issue of the journal.

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The names and e-mail addresses entered on the website of this journal will be used exclusively for the purposes indicated by this journal and will not be used for any other purposes or provided to other persons and organizations.

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1. A mandatory requirement when registering an article on the JET journal's website is to fill in the author's metadata in three languages (article title, abstract, keywords, authors' full names, place of work, email addresses, ORCID).

It is necessary to submit a cover letter and two versions of the manuscript on the JET website, the full text and an abbreviated, anonymized one (without metadata), since an anonymized text is required for conducting a double-blind review. The files are named after the title of the article (the first 4 words).

2. The journal's manager verifies the manuscript for independent execution through the licensed Anti-Plagiarism automatic plagiarism verification system. "UNIVERSITY" (<https://www.antiplagiat.ru/>). Based on the results of automatic verification of the manuscript for plagiarism, a complete electronic verification report is uploaded. Articles that have not received a satisfactory result will not be accepted for further consideration. The journal's manager notifies the main author/contributor about this for correspondence.

3. Next, the magazine's manager sends the article that has passed the required threshold of originality to the editor-in-chief (the responsible editor for the direction). The editor-in-chief (the responsible editor (deputy editor-in-chief) in the field) reviews the article for compliance with the subject of the journal. In case of non-compliance, the editorial board of the journal sends a letter to the author explaining the refusal to publish. On average, the initial review of an article takes 2 weeks.

4. Next, the editor-in-chief (the responsible editor for the direction) determines two reviewers (specialists in the relevant field). The journal uses a two-way "blind" review procedure, when the editorial board does not disclose the names of the authors and reviewers. The reviewer submits to the editorial board of the journal a reasoned review of the article, including the relevance

of the topic under study, the author's contribution to the scientific field, and the level of results obtained. All reviews contain a recommendation to publish the article (with or without modifications) or to reject it. All reviews are sent to the editorial office of the journal.

5. If a review is received for revision with the consent of the editor-in-chief (responsible editor for the direction), the journal manager sends a review of the article to the author with the note "finalize the article according to the reviewer's comments." In this case, the author should provide the corrected version of the article as soon as possible. Next, the edited version of the article is sent to the reviewer for reconsideration. This process is repeated until the reviewer's final decision on the article is received. If you agree with the reviewer's comments, but there is an unfair approach to correcting them (after the third submission of the manuscript without completely eliminating the comments), the manuscript is rejected. In case of disagreement with the reviewer's comments, the author/authors send a letter with justification to the editor-in-chief of the journal. The editor-in-chief, having considered the appeal of the author/authors, makes a decision.

6. All reviews and the decision of the editorial board on the article are sent to the main author (or the corresponding author) indicated in the metadata when submitting the article. All materials on the article (the final version of the article, reviews, plagiarism report and other documents, if any) are submitted to the meeting of the editorial board. The decision on the possibility of publishing an article in the journal is made by the editorial board of the journal based on reviews from reviewers. Articles that have received a negative review and rejected by the editorial board will not be accepted for reconsideration. In case of disputes, the final decision on the articles is made by the editor-in-chief of the journal. On average, the decision to publish is made within 8 months.

7. Publication is carried out in the order of the general queue as soon as the material is ready. The editorial board has the right to form a queue in accordance with the headings of the upcoming issues.

A guide for authors when submitting articles to the JETE - Journal of Philosophy, Religious and Cultural Studies

Original author's manuscripts of two types are accepted for publication: a scientific article and a scientific review, as well as scientific notes (reviews of scientific events, translations into Kazakh of original texts, expert interviews) are accepted in the scientific notebook section.

A mandatory requirement when registering an article on the JETE website is to fill in the author's metadata in three languages (article title, abstract, keywords, authors' full names, place of work, email addresses, ORCID).

It is necessary to submit a cover letter and two versions of the manuscript on the JETE website, the full text and an abbreviated, anonymized one (without metadata), since an anonymized text is required for conducting a double-blind review. The files are named after the title of the article (the first 4 words).

Design requirements

1. The first page indicates: the type of article (either a scientific article, or a scientific review, or scientific notes); IRSTI

(Times New Roman, 12 pt. The font type is bold. Left alignment without indentation).

2. The main metadata of the article: (the title of the ARTICLE. First name, SURNAME and place of work, abstract, keywords) are given first in English, then in Kazakh and Russian, the corresponding author's e-mail is indicated.

2.1 The title of the article (Times New Roman, 14 pt., IN CAPITAL LETTERS).

2.2 The name (in lowercase letters) and surname (IN CAPITAL LETTERS) of the author(s) are indicated on the first page after the title of the article. (Times New Roman, 14 pt.).

2.3 Using the letter designation, the place of work or study, the city, the country are indicated (Times New Roman, italics, 12 pt.)

2.4 E-mail of the corresponding author (Times New Roman, 12 pt.).

2.5 Abstract (at least 150-200 words). The abstract should not repeat the content of the article, should not contain references to the text of the work and the list of references, should reflect

the features, specifics and novelty of the article, the contribution of the author(s), discoveries and conclusions. (Times New Roman, 12 pt. Width alignment, indentation 1).

2.6 Keywords. It is necessary to specify keywords (7-10) for indexing the article in search engines. Keywords are separated by a semicolon punctuation mark. (Times New Roman, 12 pt. Width alignment, indentation 1).

3. Text editor parameters: margins – 2 cm on all sides; width alignment; font – Times New Roman, size – 14; line spacing – 1; paragraph indentation – 1 cm; sheet orientation – portrait. The volume of the full text of the manuscript for the section: at least 16 pages (1 pp.).

4. The tables and figures in the text are arranged in ordinal numbering. Names are centered without indentation. References to tables and figures are given in parentheses, the position of the subject in the figure is indicated in italics: (Fig. 1, 2;). The volume of figures or tables should not exceed 1/3 of the article.

5. In-text citations to the corresponding source from the reference list are formatted in APA style in round brackets, indicating the first author of the work, the year of publication, and page numbers(s), for example: (Mukashev, 1989: 45) or (Abdildin, 2019); If there are 2 or more authors: a) (Mukashev et al., 2025: 45); b) (Abdildin and Orynbekov, 1989: 45); If there is no direct reference: (Kabdugaliev, 2024).

6. References must necessarily include scientific papers from the last five years (at least five).

7. Links to the archive are given in the text of the article in parentheses, with a full transcript at the first mention (hereinafter abbreviated version) – example: (Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereinafter AP RK) F. 141. Op. 17. D. 2356. L. 12.)

8. References to author's articles should be no more than 20-25%.

9. The list of references is provided without numbering, in two versions: the list of references is compiled in alphabetical order (surname and initials of the author, title of the work, place, publisher, year of publication, pages) in the original language; the list is in Latin transliteration (<https://translit.ru>). If the links are in English, transliteration is not required. (Times New Roman, 12 pt, paragraph indentation is 1, width alignment).

10. An additional piece of metadata:

10.1 If necessary, acknowledgements are indicated.;

10.2 If necessary, specify the financing;

10.3 The contribution of the authors and the conflict of interests must be indicated.;

10.4 Information about the authors must be provided in three languages - Kazakh, English and Russian (academic degree, academic title, place of work, address, E-mail, ORCID).

Article design template:

Scientific article

IRSTI 0241

DIGITAL INCLUSION IN PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSE: AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND BELARUS

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Abstract. This article aims to analyze government programs in the field of digitization and digital technologies in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Belarus, examining their alignment with contemporary philosophical and ethical

concepts.....

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Keywords: digital inclusion; digital exclusion; digitalization; digital divide; philosophical discourse; government programs.

Ғылыми мақала
FTAMP 0241

ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ ДИСКУРСТАҒЫ ЦИФРЛЫҚ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ: ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН БЕЛАРУСЬТЕГІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРДЫ ТАЛДАУ

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Аңдатпа. Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы мен Беларусь Республикасындағы цифрландыру және цифрлық технологиялар саласындағы мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды талдауға және олардың қазіргі заманның философиялық және этикалық тұжырымдамаларымен арақатынасын зерттеуге бағытталған.....

Түйін сөздер: цифрлық инклюзия; цифрлық эксклюзия; цифрландыру; цифрлық алшақтық; философиялық дискурс; мемлекеттік бағдарламалар.

Научная статья
МРНТИ 024

ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ В ФИЛОСОФСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ: АНАЛИЗ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРОГРАММ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И БЕЛАРУСИ

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Аннотация. Целью данной статьи является анализ государственных программ в области оцифровки и цифровых технологий в Республике Казахстан и Республике Беларусь, анализ их соответствия современным философским и этическим концепциям....

Ключевые слова: цифровая инклюзия; цифровая эксклюзия; цифровизация; цифровой разрыв; философский дискурс; государственные программы.

Introduction

Digital inclusion as ensuring equal access to digital technologies, knowledge, and skills necessary for full participation in society is becoming an increasingly relevant issue in modern times. In the era of information technology, digital inclusion is shaped by global digital transformation, which affects nearly all aspects of social interactions. The philosophical discourse on digitalization and the role of technology in societal modernization covers a broad spectrum of

topics, including its impact on social, cultural, and ethical aspects of life.....
.....

Materials and Methods

This study employs a multidisciplinary approach that combines philosophical analysis with policy evaluation to examine digital inclusion strategies in Kazakhstan and Belarus. The research is based on hermeneutic, comparative, and historical methods, as well as an anthropocentric approach, content analysis of government programs, statistical data, and philosophical discourse on digital inclusion. The study relies on official government documents, legislative acts, and national digitalization programs of Kazakhstan and Belarus, including: Digital Kazakhstan (2018–2022) and Digital Transformation Concept (2023-2029); Belarus’s State Program for the Development of the Digital Economy and Information Society (2016-2020) and Digital Development of Belarus (2021–2025); National reports and assessments on digital transformation progress published by ministries and governmental agencies; Statistical data from international organizations, assessing digital development indicators, and digital literacy levels. Additionally, the study incorporates academic literature on digital transformation, inclusivity, and human-centered approaches in digital policy.....
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Philosophical Discourse

Until the mid-20th century, the issue of inclusion, both in education and other social constructs, was not on the agenda. Researchers note that ancient philosophy, “whether consciously or unconsciously, proclaimed ideas of exclusion and social inequality as the foundation of an ideal world for centuries to come. This not only influenced the course of human history, where every ‘Other’ was automatically given the status of a *persona non grata*, but also restructured all sociocultural processes”.....
.....

Literature Review

Continuing the philosophical discourse on digital inclusion, we turn to contemporary research that directly examines the concepts of “digital inclusion”, “digital exclusion”, “digital divide”, and others.....
The concept of “digital exclusion” is extensively studied by researcher E.J. Helsper. In her article “The Social Relativity of Digital Exclusion: Applying Relative Deprivation Theory to Digital Inequalities” (Helsper. 2016: URL), she highlights the complexity and multidimensional nature of exclusion.....

Analysis of Digitalization Programs in Kazakhstan

In an era of rapid digital technology development, digital inclusion to ensure equal access to these technologies for all citizens is becoming increasingly important for Kazakhstan.....
In December 2017, the State Program “Digital Kazakhstan” (2018–2022) was adopted (hereinafter SP DK). After its implementation, the Digital Transformation Concept for the Development of the ICT Sector and Cybersecurity (2023–2029) was approved in March 2023 (hereinafter DTC). Numerous reports and publications on the outcomes of DK are publicly

available online. Until recently, an official website provided updates, events, statistics, and reports on the program's implementation. Next, we will analyze some key aspects of these documents that have not yet been addressed.....

Analysis of State Digitalization Programs in Belarus

Like Kazakhstan, Belarus has chosen digitalization as one of the key directions for national development.....

An analysis of key indicators in international digitalization rankings shows that Belarus is a promising country in terms of digital transformation of the economy and society (Kalinovskaya, 2023). The country's ranking is determined by several indicators, including broadband internet access and data transmission speed, the level of digital literacy among the population, availability of digital public services, the use of digital technologies across industries, investment in the development of the digital economy and infrastructure, and cybersecurity measures. In some aspects, Belarus ranks higher than Kazakhstan and Russia (Kalinovskaya, 2023)

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Conclusion

This article analyzes digital inclusion within a philosophical context, with a focus on the state strategies of Kazakhstan and Belarus. The research findings demonstrate that, despite differences in the political and socio-economic contexts of these two countries, both actively develop programs aimed at reducing digital inequality and ensuring the inclusion of all population groups in digital transformation.....

Undoubtedly, information technologies simplify people's lives, and the implementation of government digitalization programs provides society with these opportunities. However, the analysis of these programs reveals a number of shortcomings and problems

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Koncepcija cifrovoy transformacii, razvitija otrasli informacionno- kommunikacionnyh tehnologij i kiberbezopasnosti na 2023–2029 gody [Concept of digital transformation, development of the information and communication technologies industry and cybersecurity for 2023–2029]. URL: <https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2300000269> (accessed: 05.09.2024). [In Russian].

Літэратура

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Abdina A.K. – writing the article text, literature review, text editing.

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Kuchko E. – writing the article text, analysis of state programs in Belarus, text editing.

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